

The Conservative.

FRIDAY MORNING, --- NOV. 2.
MOORE & KELLY, Publishers.

To Our Subscribers.

When the proposition was first made to us to undertake the publication of this paper, we felt some delicacy about doing so, on account of apprehensions we had regarding the result. The series of unsuccessful attempts made by others, seemed, to us, sufficient to deter any one from again undertaking to furnish the Democracy of Morgan County with an organ, through which their political tenets could be enunciated, and themselves defended from the anathemas and misrepresentations of their opponents. But after a careful investigation into the condition of this office, we found that the paper could be made to sustain itself by adopting a new system of business, and by exercising a rigid adherence to the strictest principles of economy. It was apparent to us that the credit system, which has heretofore prevailed, could not be continued without involving in debt any one who might take charge of the paper. Material and labor demand cash for payment, and, consequently, the income of the office must be cash, and not "promises to pay." We have, therefore, adopted the cash system, and say to all, without partiality or discrimination, that they must pay in advance for their paper, or else they cannot receive it. To ask us to trust out the paper—in little dribs, all over the county, which are difficult to collect—is too much, and we cannot and will not do it. We hold it to be a fact, that any person can as well pay for their paper at the beginning as at the end of the year; or, at least, it would inconvenience them less to pay in advance, than it would us to collect the outstanding debts. To those of our friends who have paid in advance, we will say that all Mr. Glenn's contracts will be fulfilled, and that, consequently, they will get their paper for their respective terms. To those who have been in receipt of the paper, and not paid for it, we say come in and settle at once for what you owe; or, if you desire to continue a subscriber, pay the full subscription price. None need entertain fears that the paper will go down, as we intend publishing it for, at least, one year, whether we make or lose. We hope our friends will see in the circulation and perpetuation of this paper, the diffusion and perpetuation of their political principles and interests, and that they will be thereby actuated to exert themselves to their utmost in distributing it throughout the county.

MOORE & KELLY.

Election.

The election, in this county, resulted somewhat disastrously to the fond expectations and hopes of our most sanguine Democrats.

On Supreme Judge, which is a fair test of the strength of parties, Scott, Radical, had 2,446 votes; and Key, Democrat, had 1825. Majority for Scott, 621. This is a small gain to the Radicals over the vote for Governor last year. It is also a Democratic gain over the election in 1864.

The Democratic vote this year is 203 greater than in 1865, and 231 greater than in 1864. The Democracy of this county hold their own with a small gain over former votes.

Impeachment of the President.

Should the Radical faction in Congress so far pursue their revolutionary programme, as to attempt to impeach and depose the Executive, it might become necessary for him, as Commander-in-Chief, to use force in dispersing that body as a revolutionary combination. The people of this country will not endorse such a measure so full of disaster, and which will again bring upon the people of these States all the lamentable calamities of civil war.—The Republican party will add much to its credit, by at once disavowing the idea of even attempting to commit an act so much at variance with its solemn duty, as that of impeaching an Executive officer for exercising his Constitutional prerogatives as such.

Andrew Johnson has committed no offense for which to be impeached.—Ben. Butler may draw up articles, and Thad. Stevens may indorse them, but the contest will be like that of Cromwell and the Stewarts—sharp, short and decisive,—so far as Congress is concerned.

Letter of Secretary Seward to the United States Consul at Toronto Relative to the Conviction and Sentence of the Fenian Prisoners Lynch and McMahon.

New York, October 28.—The following documents have been received here:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27, 1866. }
D. Thurston, Esq., United States Consul at Toronto, Canada West:

SIR: For your information I inclose a copy of a note of this date, which I have addressed to Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister here, upon the subject of the conviction and sentence of James Lynch and John McMahon by a Colonial Court of Canada, on the charge of complicity and participation in the late attack on Fort Erie. In accordance with the purpose expressed in that communication, you are expected to procure, without delay, for the use of this Department, a copy of the record of the trial of Lynch and McMahon; and also, of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada, with the least possible delay.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
W. H. SEWARD.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26, 1866. }

SIR: It is understood that James Lynch and John McMahon have been recently convicted in a Colonial Court of Canada, and sentenced to death, upon a charge, that being citizens of the United States, they were actors in the assault in the month of June last at Fort Erie, in that colony. It can hardly be necessary to direct your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States is required by the highest considerations of national dignity, duty and honor to inquire into the legality, justice and regularity of the judicial proceedings which have thus taken place; and that after making such a careful scrutiny, we shall expect to make known to her Majesty's Government such opinions as the President, upon due consideration, may adopt.

With this view the Consul of the United States at Toronto is this day instructed to procure for the information of this Department a copy of the trial and conviction of Lynch and McMahon, and also of all further trials and convictions of a similar character which shall take place in Canada. While no unnecessary delay in the examination of the cases which are thus expected to come before this Government is intended, it may nevertheless happen hereafter that delays may unavoidably result from past incidents or from future events which can not now be foreseen. I have now the honor to request you to take such proceedings as you may think proper, to the end that such application of the Consul shall be promptly granted.

The President directs me to assure you of his confident hope that Her Majesty's Government will not only cheerfully comply with the request I have thus made, but that they will think proper also to examine the judicial proceedings aforesaid, with a careful regard to the rights of the United States, and to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries. Such relations are always difficult, and delicate in States that are adjacent to each other, without being separated by impassable boundaries. For this reason, it would be very gratifying to the President if you should be able to give me an assurance that the execution of the sentences pronounced upon the convicted persons will be suspended if occasion for delay shall arise, in the manner before mentioned, to make it desirable. Finally, I deem it proper to say that the offenses involved in these trials are in their nature eminently political. It is the opinion of this Government that sound policy coincides with the best impulses of a benevolent nature in recommending tenderness, amnesty and forgiveness in such cases.

This suggestion is made with freedom and earnestness, because the same opinions were proposed to us in our recent civil war by all the Governments and Publicists of Europe, and by none of them with greater frankness and kindness than by the Government and statesmen of Great Britain. I am very sure that you will find that these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness in the case of the parties concerned, are in entire harmony with all the suggestions and representations which this Government has made to Her Majesty's Government in regard to the aggressions which have been made on the Canadian frontier, and that they are also in harmony with the proceedings which this Government has thought it just, wise and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own neutrality laws, which was involved in these aggressions.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Situation in Maryland.

The Police Commissioners of Baltimore have concluded to appear before the Governor of Maryland, and answer the charges of official misconduct made against them. This practically disposes of the question of jurisdiction, one of the issues raised, and much relied upon by the Radical party. The claim of want of jurisdiction in the Governor—like almost every notion put forth by the same party—rests upon a mere juggle of words, which it requires a good deal of impudence to invent, and

a good deal of stupidity not to see through. The letter of the law is plain, and its reason perfectly clear.

"For official misconduct any of the said Commissioners may be removed by a concurrent vote of the two Houses of the General Assembly, or by the Governor during the recess thereof."

The proceeding on the part of the General Assembly, or during its recess, the Governor does not require the admission of the Commissioners to a hearing. All that is needed is proof of misconduct, to the satisfaction of the supervising authority. The Governor has a right to make the investigation ex parte; and his admission of the Commissioners to a hearing was purely a matter of favor, not of obligation. If the clause of the law quoted above does not confer upon the Governor power to remove the Police Commissioners for official misconduct, it would be interesting to learn what it does confer, and what was the purpose for which it was enacted.

The charges against the Police Commissioners are, that they appointed and upheld Judges and Clerks of a former election, who refused to receive the votes of registered electors, whose title to the franchise had been passed upon by the officers of registration, in accordance with the law and the Constitution; and authorized the arrest and imprisonment of such persons, to prevent them from offering their votes on the day of election. The object of the registry law was to prescribe a rule of conduct to those Judges and Clerks, superior to their own discretion, and this rule they did not scruple to disobey. Proof of such acts, and of the complicity of the Commissioners, in a single case, is sufficient to authorize the Governor to decree their removal.

It is a matter of doubt whether the Governor has acted prudently in admitting the Commissioners to a hearing. Doing so is doubtless proof of his desire to satisfy all parties, and remove every occasion of complaint. But the Governor has to do with a party which will not be satisfied, and which will use even the favors it receives against him by whom they are accorded. In such cases, it is always best for the officer to retain his full authority. It is easy to discover that this change from a capacity purely administrative, to one quasi-judicial, is already being used against him. There is a change in the basis of the argument, from a denial of his power, as a Governor, to remove, to a denial of his power as a judge, to try, convict and punish. It affords the occasion for a new juggle of words, and, as such, it is being improved.

The appearance of the Commissioners before the Governor, however, indicates a letting down of the Radical courage. The introduction of regulators from another State to take care of an election in Maryland is an experiment which looks less inviting the more it is contemplated. The party shrinks before that public exhibition of its character, which it would have to make if it should inaugurate violence. It is very angry at what it looks upon as the treason of Governor Swann, and would gladly revenge itself upon him for his defection; but is becoming convinced that to be the first to break the peace of the country, and that in a State which is in regular standing in the Union, would not be very remunerative even in Maryland, and have a very decided bad influence elsewhere. —[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Claims on Great Britain.

Our special dispatches from Washington advise us, that the Administration has made a peremptory demand on the British Government, for a settlement of the losses incurred by citizens of the United States, by the capture of their vessels by the Confederate war vessels—the Alabama and Shenandoah.

A more favorable opportunity to make such a demand with the prospect of success, than the present, could not well occur. The people of England are in a very unquiet condition, and the Government is in danger of an overthrow from a great threatening popular convulsion. The English Government cannot afford, at this time, to have any outside trouble on its hands. The London Times appreciates the situation, and advises that its Government pay these Alabama claims. The peremptory manner in which the Washington Administration insists upon the payment of these claims, satisfies that it believes now is the time to have a settlement without danger of war.

The tone of the leading Radical presses, on the attitude of the Administration toward England in respect to these claims, is very observable. It is not what it used to be. It once demanded that the Administration take the very steps it is now pursuing, and bring England to immediate terms. Now, however, they deprecate action in the premises. They are afraid of war, and afraid that a war would destroy the Radical programme to change the character of the Government. They, therefore, charge that President Johnson is making this demand of the British Government, at this time, in order to make himself popular with the people at home. Some of them go so far as to advise the British Government to pay no attention to Mr. Johnson's demands—that he don't represent the people of the United States, and that the Congress is the authority to look to, to settle international difficulties.

The position thus assumed by the leading Radical presses may have the very effect which they affect to dread. It may induce the British Government to treat the demands of the Administration at Washington with the con-

tempt these Radical presses say they ought to be treated, coming from President Johnson. If the President of the United States is of as little consequence as these Radical presses represent, and his Administration is as unpopular with the people as they declare it to be, why, as a matter of course, foreign Governments will treat him and his Administration with little respect, and will be induced to do acts provocative of armed strife. If the Radical presses would, but second the demands of President Johnson, the British Government would, we think—and appearances so indicate—pay these claims without a resort to war. We would much prefer that, and hope these claims may be adjusted without referring them to the arbitration of the sword. —[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Singular Discovery in Scotland.

A curious stone figure has been found in a quarry at Wishaw, Scotland, which is to be sent to the British Museum. A local paper says:

On the bank of the freestone quarry, which is being worked at the lower end of the town of Wishaw, is to be seen a sculptured-like form, which, at first glance, is not unlike one of the winged bulls that have been dug out of the sand heaps which have embedded the ruins of ancient Nineveh. The operations of the quarriers have recently disinterred it from its rocky tomb in the bottom of the quarry, and, by great care in hewing out the rock around it, they have been enabled to secure it in an almost entire state. The workmen have turned up many similar forms of late, of smaller size; but when this was first met it created quite a sensation among them, for, from the position in which it was found lying, the parts uncovered bore a remarkable resemblance to the human form. Its head and body together measure about eight feet long, and its shape is somewhat different from any member of the saurian tribe that has hitherto been discovered in the same section of rocks. It seems to belong to a higher order of life, and bears a strong resemblance to members of the seal or walrus tribe, that tenant the seas and lounge on the shores of the present day. It appears to be lying on its side, on a line parallel to what must have been the tidal wave. Its forelimbs, or paddles, are folded into its belly. The rock in which it was found overlies the main coal, and is of that description designated by the quarriers and builders as liver rocks—an amorphous freestone, having neither belds nor vertical cracks, presenting the appearance of having been formed in convulsive waters, and under different conditions from the ordinary bedded stone. A few yards from the place where these fossil mummies have been extracted, algae or seaweed is seen in great abundance.

A Mess.

The steamer Star of the Union was in the gale that sent the Evening Star to the bottom. A description has this paragraph:

The night was fearful; and when day dawned it only showed us more clearly the horror of our situation. The wind instead of abating, only increased with the rising of the sun. Thus it continued till noon, when the hurricane began to abate, and at five o'clock P. M. the sea had gone down sufficiently to allow our ship to resume her course. She had been hove to and kept head to the sea since the midnight before. The condition in which the storm room was found next morning baffles description. It was a semi-liquid mass, of the consistency of soft soap, covering the floor to the depth of about eighteen inches, composed of ale, molasses, soap, eggs, and what not, beaten together by the violent motion of the vessel. Fortunately our fresh provisions were preserved, and we made out passably well afterward. During those twelve hours of dreadful suspense the ladies devoted much of their time to Christian worship, and appeared perfectly resigned to the will of Providence; they behaved remarkably well. We owe our lives to the ability of the Captain and the solidity of the vessel.

Wholesale Poisoning.

We have been informed of some of the particulars of a mysterious case of poisoning by which the entire family of William McCarty, an old and well-known citizen, living about two miles east of the city, came near losing their lives. The family, seven in number, including Mr. McCarty and wife, sat down to dinner as usual on Thursday, but before the meal was finished two or three of them were taken violently sick, vomiting, retching, &c. Shortly afterward the rest of the family were attacked with the same symptoms.—A physician was summoned as quickly as possible, who pronounced it an unmistakable case of poisoning, with all the appearance of having been caused by arsenic. Prompt remedies were at once applied, and up to the time of our information all but three of the patients were thought to be out of danger. It is feared the latter will die. At supper, the same evening, one of the neighbors who had called in to care for the sick family, was taken with the same symptoms. Where the poison came from or how it was introduced into the food, as it undoubtedly was, it is thus far even impossible to conjecture. The affair is wrapped in profound mystery, which it is hoped in time will be unraveled.—Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

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